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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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POOR RESULTS OF SUGAR HARVEST REPORTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by Fernando Bessa]

[Excerpt] The sizeable imports of raw sugar gave the biennial 1981/1982 harvest great importance. However, the current state of the industrial sector and the organization of the refineries have reduced efficiency at harvest time.

The major obstacles for the 1981/1982 harvest were the late start and fuel shortages at the 1 May sugar refinery and the late arrival of loading system equipment and turbine breakdowns at the 4 February refinery.

In the second complex, processing did not begin in January, the scheduled completion date, and this delay made it unprofitable. Processing started in February mainly because of the period of maturation and harvesting in an 8-year cycle.

Shortage of Skilled Personnel

Moreover, the machine operators lacked technical skills and the workers were underutilized, which hindered timely processing; in addition, sugar recovery levels in most production units were low.

Lacking irrigation facilities, the 4 February refinery in Dombe Grande, Benguela Province, was short on water; the shortage of skilled personnel at that unit and the 1 May refinery caused unforeseen consequences that could endanger future processing campaigns.

Reduced Production

The production level achieved at the last estimate (December 1981) for this sugar harvest was considerably below the goals set, as were related indicators, such as time lost and unspecified losses including absenteeism.

At the 1 May complex, the sugar production goal was 22,042 tons but the final amount was 69 percent of that figure and the 4 February unit which was supposed to produce 6,874 tons only produced 1,350.

In general, refined sugar, alcohol and sugar-cane syrup were produced in smaller amounts than called for in the plan. This was more evident at the 4 February unit where sugar and sugar-cane syrup production was only 20 and 30 percent of the target.

At the Heroes of Caxito unit, the production goal of 25,961,815 kilos of refined cane was reduced by about 4 million kilos in December 1981. The highest yield in this production unit was for unrefined sugar, the target was 3.51 percent and the final figure was 2.70 percent.

9479

CSO: 4742/246

PORTUGUESE PRESS ACCUSED OF EVIL INTENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Castrated Press"]

[Text] Some Portuguese newspapers rage hysterically and extravagantly against the People's Republic of Angola; even a minimally reasoned psychological and sociological analysis would have to conclude that the defense of politically backward, reactionary positions was not the only explanation.

This out-of-control attack on the Angolan revolution obviously goes much deeper in the minds of its backers and instigators and is related to the frustration, rage and despair of those who know they have lost forever the privileges which they had hoped to extend. They have not found the courage to admit they are castrated.

Portuguese newspapers reprint with great flourish and without comment some articles from our newspapers with the most flagrant typos. By so doing, they hope to make their readers believe that Portuguese has not been properly used in Angola since independence.

At other times, the article's contents interest them for negative publicity. Whenever an article criticizes water shortages or streets littered with trash, it is a pretext for these papers to tell their fellow believers, desolate about their return to the mother country, how the city "once the most beautiful in West Africa" has gone downhill.

By reprinting justified criticism in our press about unusual situations, these papers which are questionable from a journalistic point of view--but whose political line easily reveals their origin and backers--do not even realize they are contradicting their own statements about the lack of freedom in Angola to criticize wrongs publicly.

We come to the matter of a recent article in JORNAL DE ANGOLA on a group of marginal individuals who were re-creating in some schools in the capital dramas learned from imported television series. The article placed the problem in its true context and asked the people to react calmly and thoughtfully in similar situations.

Some Portuguese rags transformed this incident, banal in any major capital, into an imaginary threat to the safety of Portuguese volunteers in Angola and then the visit of the Portuguese foreign affairs minister to Luanda was wrongly inserted in this context to imply that the Portuguese Government had asked Angolan authorities for special measures to protect its citizens.

All this would just be cause for laughter and scorn if this type of news were not part of an organized plan to interfere in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, to slander and denigrate the Angolan revolution and create an unfavorable climate for cooperation and relations between the two nations and peoples.

Included in this campaign is the promotion of all Angolan traitors who so sympathized and obtained legal help from the most reactionary circles in Portugal whose most faithful servants they always were.

Exploiting the increased travel of Angolans and Portuguese between the two countries, this press--with its gross deformation of the Angolan situation--aims to inject doubt, false questions, hesitation, fears and confusion. It is rare that the occasional traveler arrives from Lisbon without the latest alarming news--read only yesterday--in one of these reactionary Portuguese rags.

In the past, the freedom fighters could always distinguish clearly between the Portuguese people and the fascist colonial government.

The Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party and the government are aware of the abyss which separates these papers and their interests from the vital forces truly responsible for the march toward progress and well-being in a country like Portugal. The others who cultivate the glories of the past show their own impotence.

The struggle continues.

Victory is certain.

9479

CSO: 4742/246

PARTY'S IMPORTANCE IN STATE APPARATUS DEMOCRATIZATION STRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Manuel Correia]

[Excerpt] The National Commission to Structure the State Apparatus met yesterday for the first time; the session was chaired by Evaristo Domingos (Kimba), a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and representative of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

At the opening session Domingos said that the law on local government organizations clearly defined the jurisdiction and duties of the people's assemblies and their executives and recognized that the democratization of the state apparatus always depends primarily upon affirming the party's leading role at all levels; the state will not delegate responsibility for organizing the economy and the working masses.

This leader indicated that one objective of this process was to do away gradually with the obsolete, inefficient state apparatus and create a new state where the workers and citizens participated actively in solving the country's economic, political and social problems. Domingos stressed that this process was geared to give provincial structures in this first phase the indispensable means to solve local problems and raise the people's living conditions.

Upgrading local structures and constantly improving their work, continued Domingos, necessarily implies strengthening the central structures and broadening democratic centralism.

Kimba then said that since the state was one, all the parts were obliged to carry out clearly defined complementary tasks for the benefit of the entire country. The central organizations will always be responsible for defining the broad organizational procedures for operating units and departments in their area of activity, he stressed.

Domingos said the central government organizations will determine the working procedures and guidelines, define the principles of supervision and provide the necessary support so local subordinate units can develop normally.

In conclusion, he said that through hard work mainly to struggle for a more efficient use of the economy's material goods and human resources, bureaucracy and its evils could be avoided and the initiative of the masses increasingly developed.

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

LAMENTABLE HOTEL SITUATION--As part of the Broad Offensive against Liberalism and Disorganization, a group from the staff of the offensive, headed by Manuel Pedro Pacavira and Antonio Jacinto, respectively Central Committee secretary for the productive sector and member of the Central Control Commission, visited the Hotel Tropico on Friday. Domestic Trade Minister Gamaliel Martins and Viriato dos Santos, the National Director of Hotels and Tourism, accompanied staff members. There it was learned that the instructions given during the first visit to this hotel by staff members had not been obeyed and the same problems still existed. The hotel which has not had beer for more than 45 days because of a lack of kegs and deliveries from the producers has mediocre service ranging from poor-quality meals to a lack of alcoholic beverages. The poor training of the employees who serve the public, the absence of working service (for freight and meals) and passenger elevators, the deteriorating drainage system and the low wages of the rank-and-file employees are in evidence. If the drainage system is to be repaired completely, some floors or perhaps the whole hotel must be closed. The latter will only be possible when work is completed at the Hotel Presidente where the Tropico guests can be transferred. Instal is responsible for elevator maintenance but has not fulfilled its duties. The Hotel Tropico, subordinate to Angotel, is currently having problems getting bread (supplied by Epan) and has at times been without it for 2 months. The presence of an intermediary (Angotel) and the lack of autonomy for its own unit makes it even more difficult to operate a five-star hotel like the Tropico. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Mar 82 p 1] 9479

NO ASPHALT FOR HUAMBO STREETS--Innumerable potholes caused by the recent constant torrential rains in the central plateau have made the streets of the city of Huambo almost unpassable. Moreover, the organization responsible for the beautification of the city and street maintenance has not taken measures to prevent potholes from occurring all over the city, causing accidents and damaging cars. The regional company for urbanization and community projects recently placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Provincial Coordination on the instructions of the People's Assembly has just taken responsibility for encouraging self-help projects and resurfacing the streets and roads of the municipality of Huambo. The latter was previously the duty of the municipal commissariat. In this connection, Deputy Director Samuel Martins told ANGOP that the firm had

sophisticated technical equipment but lacked qualified personnel knowledgeable about all sides of the problems in this sector. The asphalt shortage throughout the province has been caused primarily by the lack of transportation to move it from Cabinda via Lobita and on to Huambo by the CFB [Benguela Railroad]. Martins also said that often "the asphalt is poorly mixed so that repaired areas degenerate quickly into potholes, all this because of a lack of skilled labor." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Mar 82 p 4] 9479

GDR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE--Some 49 FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] victims of the most recent South African racist attack against Angola are currently receiving medical treatment in the GDR. This aid from the GDR solidarity committee is in the framework of the friendship between Angola and the GDR. In addition to aid to the Angolan victims of aggression, the solidarity committee provides medicine, clothing, food and other things to refugees from Namibia and South Africa. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Mar 82 p 2] 9479

CSO: 4742/246

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Amilcar Cabral African Youth of Cape Verde [JAAC], a delegation of the Soviet youth vanguard, Komsomol, recently paid a courtesy visit to our country (15-21 January), during which they signed with their Cape Verde counterpart a cooperation agreement based on the granting of material aid, exchange of delegations and cultural exchange. The delegation, which was led by Comrade Farit Mukhameteshin and which included an official of the Komsomol Higher School, Viktor Bistrov, was received in audience during the period of his stay in Praia by the national secretary of our youth organization, Comrade Luis Fonseca. They were invited to take part in the commemorations of 20 January in Tarrafal, marked by a public meeting where the prime minister, Brig Maj Pedro Pires, was the speaker. The conversations with a counterpart Cape Verde delegation were to have begun on 16 January in the morning and would have ended on 19 January with the signing of a cooperation agreement. Our representation (which included responsible officials of several departments of the organization), led by Secretary Mario Matos, were to have been completed with the signing of the cooperation agreement. A visit to the island of Fogo, as well as a cocktail party and a lunch offered respectively by the Soviet Embassy and by the JAAC were included in the program of the visit. [Text] [Praia VOZDIPOVO in Portuguese 23 Jan 82 p 6] 12116

PORTUGAL COOPERATION--At the invitation of the Administrative Council of the Bank of Cape Verde, Dr Emilio Rui Vilar, vice governor of the Bank of Portugal, visited our country 11-14 January. Dr Rui Vilar's working visit is included in the framework of the cooperative relations between the Bank of Portugal and the Bank of Cape Verde established immediately after national independence and reinforced by the financial and technical agreements signed in Lisbon last July. We recall that the above-mentioned financial agreement anticipates the support of the Bank of Portugal in the granting of credit by the Portuguese Banking system and the export of equipment and services of Portuguese origin to the Republic of Cape Verde up to a limit of \$30 million. The delegation from the Bank of Portugal, which also included Dr Francisco Monteiro, in charge of the training services of the Bank of Portugal, met on 12 and 13 January with a delegation from the Bank of Cape Verde led by its governor. They discussed concrete aspects related to the execution of the financial agreement and then outlined the training and technical-assistance programs to be given by the Bank of Portugal to the Bank of Cape Verde in several areas, specifically monetary and exchange regulations, credit and bank organization. The vice governor of the Bank of

Portugal further worked with Maj Osvaldo Lopes da Silva, minister of economy and finance, and paid a courtesy visit to Dr Corsino Fortes, deputy secretary of state of the prime minister. On the afternoon of 13 January, Dr Rui Vilar was received in audience by Brig Maj Pedro Pares, prime minister of the Republic of Cape Verde. At the close of their labors the Portuguese and Cape Verde delegations expressed their pleasure at the climate of the dialogue, the objectivity and cooperative spirit in which the discussions took place permitting the achievement of concrete results on the points of their common agenda. [Text] [Praia, VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 16 Jan 82 p 2] 12116

CSO: 4742/211

OAU REPRESENTATIVE DEFENDS ROLE OF PEACEKEEPING FORCE

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Mar 82 pp 3, 4

[Text] The OAU, which seemed to have been observing total silence regarding the repercussions in Chad after the latest Nairobi resolution, is beginning to emerge from its reserve. In a careful press release issued on 4 March, the representative of the OAU secretary general in Chad, Mr Dawit, tried to respond to a number of criticisms of the pan-African organization and the pan-African peace force.

"The special representative of the OAU secretary general in Chad, Gebre Egziabher Dawit, wishes to provide the following facts following recent statements about the OAU presence in Chad.

"Despite the enormous political and logistic difficulties which it faced in undertaking its mission, the OAU has succeeded well in carrying out its task in Chad. There is ample evidence, all confirming that the OAU has become a factor for stability and security for both Chadians and foreigners currently living in Chad.

"The OAU has through its political and military presence restored the confidence of Chadians living in the vicinity of the sectors where the inter-African force is located.

"Therefore, all efforts to create the impression that the OAU mission in Chad has failed are simply false and unfounded.

"Although the question of financing persists, the continued OAU presence in Chad will depend in large measure and mainly on the Chadian leaders' desire and agreement to solve their problems in one way or another.

9920

CSO: 4719/745

CAMPAIGN TO URGE CITIZENS TO PRESENT UNITED FRONT LAUNCHED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The big consciousness-raising drive which started in the capital on 20 February ended on Wednesday 3 March. For more than a week, the consciousness committee, led by several members of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], the mayor of Ndjamena, the director general of security and the prefect of Chari-Baguirmi, visited each area to urge Chadians to form a united front against the international conspiracy.

At the meetings, the speakers one after another denounced the concealed intention of the latest Nairobi summit conference to impose Hissein Habre on us. The GUNT's desire to end the rebellion so that peace can be restored and Chadians enabled to quietly undertake the country's reconstruction was reaffirmed at all the sessions. At the last meeting at Garangozo, Facho Balam, chairman of the consciousness committee and minister of transport, public works, mines and geology, called on "every Chadian to stand ready" to make his contribution to the restoration of peace. He stressed the need to mobilize all human and moral resources in the struggle against the forces of evil.

He particularly appealed to all Ndjamenois to be vigilant. They must denounce anyone who might sabotage the peace. Each Chadian, he said, must regard himself "as a frontline soldier." Also participating in this final meeting were Mr Yacine, secretary of state for interior responsible for refugees; Hassane Fiedje, mayor of Ndjamena; and Mr Kabarallah, prefect of Chari-Baguirmi. The committee will doubtless turn future attention to the Chad provinces.

9920

CSO: 4719/745

SAUDI ARABIA DEPORTS CHADIAN UNDESIRABLES

N'Djamena INFO CHAD in French 13 Feb 82 p 3

[Report by Chadian Press Agency]

[Text] Having probably left years ago under the pretext of pilgrimage to Mecca, some of our compatriots, some 5,000 in all, are now being declared "personae non gratae" by the Saudi authorities. Last week, 140 of them were repatriated to N'Djamena. According to certain reliable sources, the forced repatriation is the result of bad behavior by these Chadians in the host country. A fair number of them is made up of habitual offenders who by that very fact disturb the peace of mind of pilgrims and the Saudi public. Besides their systematic drug dealing, the Chadians in Mecca have other far from polished codes of behavior: delinquency, robbery, theft, and rape.

Faced with these acts, which are a serious threat to public order, and since it could not imprison those who committed them because of their status as foreigners, the Saudi police simply decided to expel them from the country. And the "repatriation" operation that has been started will last 10 days, at a rate of two flights a day.

In N'Djamena, legal documents show that the Saudis are right: out of 140 repatriated, two-thirds are habitual criminals. This is the height of misfortune! The arrival of these international class criminals can only pollute the already none too safe atmosphere of N'Djamena more unless the police is careful. Additional malefactors, in N'Djamena's present situation, will of course demand doubled vigilance and especially adequate means for the peace keeping services to be able to meet any situation.

12149

CSO: 4719/639

BRIEFS

INTERMINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETING—Several members of the Transitional National Union Government met yesterday as an interministerial council chaired by Adoum Togoi, minister of defense, veterans and disabled veterans. The council studied the situation in the east on the basis of reports by members of the Defense and Security Council. The council noted that the military situation, while worrying, should not distract from the main functions of the state. Thus, the council reviewed operations of several important ministries: national education, public health and information. It approved several recommendations to enable officials of these departments to better prepare for the coming school year, implement a better health policy, and improve content of information media. The ministers for these departments are to carry out missions abroad in an effort to find solutions to the problems facing their departments. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Mar 82 p 1] 9920

YANGALBE TRIP REPORTED—The thaw in Chad's relations with Egypt and Sudan progressed during the past few weeks with a speeding up of the process of restoring normal diplomatic relations. The reopening of Sudan's embassy is imminent, and Egypt has announced its intention to do the same. All these good intentions were reaffirmed during the visit to these countries by Yangalbe Passire, secretary of state for foreign affairs. On his return, Mr Yangalbe discussed the results of his contacts and reported that he found that Egyptian and Sudanese officials had a good understanding of the government's position on the latest Nairobi summit conference. In regard to Sudan specifically, the various points in the final communique which endorsed President Goukouni's recent visit to Khartoum were explained in the context of the facts. After numerous working sessions, Mr Yangalbe reached an agreement with the Sudanese officials on a meeting of the security subcommittee in the next few days. The subcommittee is to discuss questions of security on the common border. In addition to reopening its embassy Sudan plans to resume flights between Chad and Sudan beginning 5 March. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Mar 82 pp 2, 3] 9920

NEW PARTY FORMED--A new party, the People's National Democratic Rally, has been created in Chad, it was learned on Monday 15 February in Nairobi. The movement, under the chairmanship of the N'Djamena minister of justice, Delwa Kassire Koumakoye, calls for the holding of elections with universal suffrage and prohibition of all weapons for political groups. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Feb 82 p 4] 12149

MOBILE TAX CONTROL BRIGADE--On 26 January President Goukouni signed an order creating the mobile tax control brigade. The brigade, which will be under the authority of the Tax and Insurance administration, has the mission of compelling taxpayers to pay "charges due the state and certain local communities." The minister of economy and finances made the brigade operational immediately by appointing the director of the new corps, Mr Goltoingar. [Text] [N'Djamena INFO CHAD in French 6 Feb 82 p 2] 12149

CSO: 4719/639

CHINESE-GUINEAN AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES CENTER DESCRIBED

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2905, 14-20 Feb 82 p 42

[Article by Sekou Fofana: "The Yathia Center for Popularization of Agricultural Techniques"]

[Excerpt] Among the many villages strung out along the Mamou-Faranah road, there is one that irresistibly catches the eye because of its picturesqueness and the rapid progress being made there. It is the PRL [Local Revolutionary Authorities] Yathia, located 26 kilometers from the town of Faranah.

Formerly the same as all the other little villages in the area, Yathia today has a new look, with the creation of a center for popularization of agricultural techniques by the Central Revolutionary Authority.

A result of Chinese-Guinean cooperation, the Yathia center's purpose is to train popularizers in rice and corn growing, called agricultural work controllers (CTA).

The modest, but strong, infrastructure includes:

- a developed area of 6.13 hectares (of which 5.01 are irrigable, and the rest taken up by small levees, roads, and canals)

- an outfall dam; a metal floodgate; a main irrigation canal; a drainage canal; a pumping station;

- buildings (including a class-room, an office for technical cadre, a lecture hall, a laboratory for phenology, pedology, and agro-chemistry; two dormitories, a mechanics workshop, a rice-mill, a store-room, etcetera).

The personnel complement is 39 workers (5 management cadre, 4 skilled workers, and 39 laborers) [as published].

Experiments in progress concern rice and corn, and in the cultivated hollow can be seen 32 carefully marked out frames, of which 25 are rice frames and

7 frames are under corn.

During the last agricultural campaign, Guinean and Chinese researchers experimented on one variety of rice, Qing Kang, and one variety of corn, Perta; the results obtained indicate that in the conditions at Yathia, Qing Kang yields 5 or 6 tons per hectare.

The peasants in the area PRLs are full of comments about the first yields obtained at Yathia, which is a profound expression of their desire to learn from the workers at the center, with whom they have established fraternal contacts. The receptivity of the peasants is a good sign that the Yathia Center will achieve its aim of being a "school with an essentially practical vocation, available to rice and corn producers, especially peasants from Agro-Community Farms (FAC), Agro-Pastoral Farms (FAPA), CER / Revolutionary Education Centers/ students, and students from the Faculties of Agronomy.

12149

CSO: 4719/639

PREMIER'S VISIT TO AGRICULTURAL CENTER

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2905, 14-20 Feb 82 p 36

[Excerpt] On Thursday 11 February 1982, the prime minister, comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui, member of the BPN [National Political Bureau], paid a working visit, accompanied by comrade Abdoulaye Diao Balde, member of the BPN, minister of domestic trade, to the Federation of Kindia.

On his arrival at Kindia, the prime minister was greeted by the activists and cadre of that urban center, led by comrades El Hadj Mamadou Bella Doumbouya, commissioner general of the revolution, El Hadj Moussa Sakho, federal secretary, and Zakariaou Toure, regional governor, all members of the Central Committee.

Comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui was later to go to the Molota ward, where he met, in Kilissi, the Guinean and Korean cadre and technicians working at the Kim Il-Song Institute of Agronomic Sciences.

It is to be recalled that this institute was created in application of the decision of the ministerial symposium of Non-Aligned Countries on increasing food production, held in August 1981 at Pyongyang.

At the end of his visit, the prime minister signed the distinguished visitors' book, emphasizing the pride of our people in this achievement which is the ratification of the exemplary quality of cooperation relations between our country and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He also exhorted the cadre and technicians working there to strive for scope and breadth in this scientific unit which is an important trump in the fight for agricultural development joined by our people, and which is oriented toward self-sufficiency in food.

12149
CSO: 4719/639

REPORTAGE ON VIEIRA VISIT TO CUBA

Vieira Decorated by Castro

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Jose Marti National Order, the highest medal of honor bestowed by the Cuban state, was conferred by Cdr Fidel Castro on Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira "Nino," secretary general of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde] and chairman of the CR [Revolutionary Committee], who made an official and friendly visit to Cuba, arriving last Wednesday.

During the ceremony, Ramiro Valdes Menendez, leader of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], declared that Cuba and Guinea-Bissau are two peoples united by history, blood, freedom and revolution and he called the illustrious visitor Cuba's staunch friends.

According to Ramiro Valdes, the medal is intended as recognition of Nino as an outstanding African leader. "We hope it will serve as a symbol of our friendship and proof of genuine solidarity," he said.

Nino Vieira, in turn, said that he considers the medal an example of friendship between an African people and a Latin American people and that he was in Cuba to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the peoples, governments and parties of the two countries.

The CR chairman placed a wreath on the Jose Marti monument and visited the Maximo Gomez Academy of the Revolutionary Armed Forces in the vicinity of Havana. During his stay he also plans to visit places of economic, political and social interest in the country.

Nino Vieira is scheduled to leave Havana today for Panama where he will pay a 3-day official visit.

Agreements Signed With Cuba

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 8

[Excerpts] The day before yesterday, the republics of Guinea-Bissau and Cuba signed five agreements which call for bilateral cooperation in the political, consular, commercial, cultural and juridical spheres.

Joao Bernardo Vieira (Nino) and Fidel Castro, Guinea-Bissau's and Cuba's top leaders, attended the ceremony in Havana for the signing of agreements which will help strengthen the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries, bonds which have existed since the time of the struggle for national liberation.

With regard to the plan for cooperation between the PAIGC and the PCC, the agreement was signed by Comrade Samba Lamine Mane, member of PAIGC's Politburo and minister of natural resources, and Jesus Montane, deputy member of the PCC Politburo, while the commercial agreement was signed by Comrade Avito Jose da Silva, minister of rural development, and Comrade German Amado, Cuba's first deputy minister of foreign trade.

The document calling for juridical assistance was signed by Guinea-Bissau's Justice Minister Fidelis Cabral D'Almada and Cuba's Justice Minister Oswaldo Dorticos. The agreement calling for cultural cooperation was signed by Comrade Mario Cabral, minister of education, and Jose R. Fernandez, deputy chairman of Cuba's Council of Ministers, while the document calling for collaboration between the two countries in the consular sphere was signed by Comrade Julio Semedo, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Obgar Oramas.

The CR chairman ended his official visit to that country on Monday and began a 3-day official visit to Panama the same day.

PAIGC's secretary general was given a warm sendoff by Cuban President Fidel Castro. Havana residents were present at the airport waving Cuban and Guinea-Bissau flags. After the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, the president and chairman complimented the leaders of the PCC, the government and various Cuban organizations as well as the representatives of the diplomatic corps.

During his sojourn in that Latin American country, Nino Vieira and his entourage visited educational institutions on the Isle of Youth where young people from Guinea-Bissau and other African countries are studying.

8568

CSO: 4742/259

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

BISSAU PORT FINANCING--The projected construction of the new port of Bissau and of other ports in the interior of the country will be financed in principle by the World Bank (\$14 million), Arab Bank for Development of the African States [BADEA] (\$10 million), Fund of Kuwait (\$10 million) and the organization of petroleum exporting countries [OPEC] (\$3 million). Our government will contribute 2 million pesos to the project. This sum is to be spent on the construction of the wharf. The project is evaluated overall at \$48 million. At this moment \$8.5 million is lacking to cover the entire cost of the project. Our government will have to seek even more possible contributors. The delegations of the organisms sharing in the financing have been meeting in Bissau since last week. They met day before yesterday, Monday, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to evaluate the studies of the project made by a Dutch company. The delegations of the World Bank, the BADEA, and the Fund of Kuwait, which also represents OPEC. The cost of the projected new port of Bissau is estimated at \$32 million. It is being financed by the Arab countries, while the reconstruction of the bridge to the wharf for a fishing port, a few ports in the interior of the country, even a building containing 22 apartments, as well as technical assistants and the bouying of the sea approaches and the river are projects to be entirely financed by the World Bank. The port of Bissau will have a helicopter landing platform measuring 260 by 27 meters and another platform and a takeoff area measuring 290 by 15 meters. This new port will occupy all the space between the bridge leading to the wharf and the port of Pindjiguiti, in which a large share of the installations will be opposite the building of the Finance Ministry. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Feb 82 p 8]12116

CSO: 4742/211

BRIEFS

EXECUTIONS WARNING--MONROVIA, March 25 - The Military Government in Liberia may resort to executions to stem a crime wave, Armed Forces Commander Thomas Quiwonkpa has warned. General Quiwonkpa blamed agents of the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) for not making enough effort to halt an influx of drugs and counterfeit money into the country. Some agents were conniving with criminals to destabilize the Liberian economy, he told a news conference. The conference was called in connection with the investigation of a CID agent allegedly involved in a counterfeit money and marihuana scandal. The General said he would personally follow up the case and that if the accused or anyone else in the case was found guilty an example would be set. (A.F.P.)

NEW SSS BOSS--MONROVIA, March 26 - Head of State Samuel Doe has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Nathan Nelson to head the Special Security Service (SSS), it was announced here. LT-Col Nelson, who was already with the service, replaces T. Gbeku Wright, who was dismissed last week for allegedly embezzling over 91,000 dollars of public funds. Mr Wright has been turned over to the Justice Ministry for prosecution. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1098 E

OUTGOING CHIEF OF FAC MISSION TALKS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 27 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on interview with Mr Claude Lechiguero, Aid and Cooperation Fund chief]

[Excerpts] The stay in Madagascar of Mr Claude Lechiguero, chief of the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC), is drawing to a close. This week Mr Lechiguero began making farewell visits to principal Malagasy officials. The outgoing FAC chief will work in Paris for several months on the minister's staff before taking up his new post. He will be replaced by Mr Michel de Bonnecorse, who was previously stationed in Dakar (Senegal).

After Mr Lechiguero's stay of 3 years and 3 months as the representative of one of the largest French aid and cooperation agencies in a given country, there is naturally good reason for making a review, however brief it may be Mr Lechiguero gladly answered our questions, particularly since he found many reasons to be satisfied during his Malagasy visit.

Let honor be paid to whom honor is due: Franco-Malagasy cooperation. At least for the large percentage for which he was responsible. The figures speak for themselves. The volume of FAC's nonreimbursable aid to Madagascar has risen from 950 million Malagasy francs in 1979 to 1.600 billion in 1980 and to more than 3.250 billion in 1981.

This growth of French aid to Madagascar over the years has been satisfactory. In 1979, such aid was described as "too modest" in view of the island's large size. It has since "constantly increased." The recent visit of Mr Guy Penne, adviser to President Francois Mitterrand, to Tananarive was further proof of France's determination to develop its relations with Madagascar.

Many French missions have been sent to Madagascar. Even now, a large mission of experts (economics and finance) is in our country. These experts are representing various French agencies which may possibly grant Madagascar aid (FAC, Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, Treasury, etc.). Their presence coincides with upcoming Malagasy negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. They have come to make their own "diagnosis" for "adapting and developing French public aid to Madagascar" under the present special circumstances. Such support will supplement the measures which the government itself desires.

One of the directors of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation is expected in Madagascar sometime this month, as well as the director of economic cooperation for the Ministry of Cooperation in Paris. They will describe to Malagasy officials the main features of French cooperation.

All during Mr Lechiguero's stay, the concerns of French cooperation, which are also those of the government as well, involved "obvious priority sectors." In the case of rural development, for example, French aid concerned products corresponding to speculation capable of putting Madagascar's balance of payments on an even keel. Coffee, cotton, rice, oilseeds, etc., were thus included.

In each of these sectors, as we know, France has granted relatively substantial aid. In the case of products such as rice and oilseeds, some French measures are planned for restricting the outflow of foreign exchange in these areas. Other measures are also planned for bringing in foreign exchange.

Some raw materials for beer production will be produced locally. Thus we will save more than 1.5 billion annually in foreign exchange!

After agriculture and rural areas, transportation is the second concern of French public aid. Of the 3.250 billion Malagasy francs granted to Madagascar by the FAC last year, about 1 billion was allocated to this sector. The National Railroad System, in particular, constitutes a comprehensive program. The existence of rural tracks, in all productive regions, is "essential."

With regard to education and training, secondary technical education has been the subject of a special effort. Technical training in Madagascar has thus received substantial aid from France. A system for training technical instructors is now under consideration. At present, 526 French technical assistants are serving in Madagascar. There are also 76 physicians, most of whom are specialists. French medical aid, to relieve our burden in this area, is relatively substantial. Each year 400 to 450 scholarship holders receive additional training in France through the FAC.

11915
CSO: 4719/650

MADAGASCAR

MSZMP DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH AREMA, AKFM

Account of Delegation Visit

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] As is generally known, a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party (MSZMP) has been in Madagascar since the beginning of this week. Numbering 4 members, the delegation is headed by Mr Laszlo Ballai, an influential party member, and its visit is drawing to a close. Delegation members told us yesterday of their satisfaction with having been able to talk with Malagasy trade unionists throughout their stay and with representatives of organizations associated with the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution.

The delegation was thus able to hold a brief working session with members of the AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] Political Bureau under the leadership of Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona on Monday at the Palace of Mahazoarivo. The prime minister gave his visitors a warm welcome and explained to them the structures and operation of AREMA. He pointed out that the Malagasy Revolution was born with AREMA and that it is the application of Boky Mena principles which constitutes the real basis of its policy. The achievements of the Malagasy Revolution, under the leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka, were briefly described to the Hungarian delegation.

When it came time for Mr Laszlo Ballai to speak, he also described the MSZMP and its role in the Hungarian revolution: the defense of national sovereignty, establishment of an independent national economy, constant effort to determine majority interests, rejection of any act which would violate a country's national sovereignty, campaign against racism, etc. The Hungarian delegation leader then stated that his country totally approved of President Didier Ratsiraka's plan to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The talks revealed that Hungary will soon donate to Madagascar a shipment of drugs valued at 1.200 million forints.

Thanks to AKFM

It was actually the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] which invited its MSZMP comrades to visit Madagascar. The meeting between AREMA and the MSZMP held no surprises, since the ideological principles of both parties are the same. During a press conference yesterday at party headquarters, Minister Richard Andriamanjato

explained that the delegation was in our country "to demonstrate its solidarity with Madagascar, a country which, like Hungary, has chosen the path of socialism, and to study with us the means of removing Africa from imperialist and neocolonialist domination." According to Minister Richard Andriamanjato, the Hungarian people and their government are opposed to the interventionist acts of certain countries and unconditionally support struggling peoples, as in the case of Namibia, SWAPO, South Africa and the ANC. The minister assured the press of "Hungary's willingness to cooperate with Madagascar for the establishment of real peace in the world and in the Indian Ocean in particular, which the struggle of socialist and progressive countries will place beyond the harmful reach of bloodthirsty, warlike countries." Minister Richard Andriamanjato also said that the dominant feature of relations between the AKFM and MSZMP is mutual respect and sovereignty.

Later, in Tsarafaritra, the seat of FV-ANT-RV [expansion unknown] (city), Minister Richard Andriamanjato also confirmed to his Hungarian visitors "Madagascar's real determination to embrace socialism." Ministers Georges Ruphin (labor and social legislation) and Rakoto Ignace (higher education) and CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Councilor] Arsene Ratsifehera, as well as other figures in Malagasy politics, attended this meeting.

Only Socialism

Once again, the AKFM-KDRSM leader described to the Hungarian delegation the current features of the Malagasy Revolution, stressing the fact that "only socialism will enable Madagascar to emerge from its present difficulties." In 1975 the Malagasy people thus chose socialism and President Didier Ratsiraka as the great respected leader of this revolution.

The Hungarian delegation also spoke about the history and achievements of socialism in its country. Change was possible only as a result of many sacrifices. "Many people deplored the rule of minorities and reactionaries. Today the majority is composed of workers and farmers. Thus we have won. The workers had two parties. But with the increase in general awareness, today they have merged into only a single party. And thus since 1948, we have had to wait," Mr Ballai continued, "25 years to harvest the fruits of such efforts."

Mr Ballai pointed out that current major issues concern the notion of capitalism and socialism, war and peace. "We other Hungarians," he said, "have totally chosen socialism. And we are certain that the united struggle of progressive peoples will ultimately bring about a final victory."

Joint Communique

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party (MSZMP), led by Laszlo Ballai, chief of the Central Committee's Economic Policy Division, visited the Democratic Republic of Madagascar at the invitation of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM/KDRSM).

The MSZMP delegation was welcomed by Richard Andriamanjato, AKFM/KDRSM chairman and a member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council. The delegation held talks with several members of the AKFM/KDRSM Political Bureau and met with militants of the AKFM/KDRSM's Tananarive chapter, leaders of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution party, representatives of other organizations and members of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution.

The MSZMP and AKFM/KDRSM representatives mutually informed each other of their parties' current activities and tasks and exchanged views on relations between the two parties and countries and on possibilities of developing cooperation. They reviewed current problems concerning the international situation, particularly with regard to Africa. MSZMP representatives again expressed the solidarity of Hungarian communists with the struggle being waged by the AKFM/KDRSM to strengthen the achievements of the Malagasy Revolution and for social and economic recovery. MSZMP and AKFM/KDRSM representatives stressed the importance of the struggle of African peoples against imperialism and colonialism and in favor of social progress. They resolutely condemned imperialist activities in southern Africa and stated that they consequently support the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of SWAPO and ANC. Both parties' representatives support the plans for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and consequently support the proposals of Mr Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Both parties' representatives also expressed their willingness to combine their efforts in all international undertakings in favor of disarmament, detente and the construction of a just and lasting peace in the world.

During their cordial and friendly talks, the MSZMP and AKFM/KDRSM delegations agreed on the continuous development of cooperation between the two parties on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism.

The MSZMP delegation left Tananarive on Wednesday, 24 February 1982.

11915

CSO: 4719/649

FRELIMO CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN 1983

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] FRELIMO's Central Committee, meeting yesterday evening on the occasion of its Second Extraordinary Session, decided that the fourth congress will be held from 25 to 29 April 1983. The Central Committee meeting was held during the interval which preceded the closing of the First National Party Conference. The work of the conference, which had been underway since Thursday morning, also ended yesterday evening with a speech by Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO party.

The Central Committee extraordinary session ratified a resolution calling for the adoption of "recommendations made by the First National Party Conference on preparation procedures and tasks to be carried out by the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress." It was in light of those recommendations that the date of the 1981 congress was determined.

The recommendations were presented in the conference's final document, read by Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological work.

The preparation of a list of subjects to be discussed at the congress, the unleashing of a broad-scale party and popular movement in support of the congress and a study of possible changes to be made in the party's statutes and program were decided upon as some of the objectives of the conference, as stated in the introduction to the final document.

The text then speaks of the difference between the third and fourth congresses, stating that the former was "the congress in which, after national independence became a reality, the historic mission of the Mozambique Liberation Front was considered achieved and FRELIMO was created--the party now directing the construction of socialism in our country."

With regard to the Fourth Congress, the national conference considered basically that it "must stimulate the program of the construction of socialism in every area of activity."

In its conclusion, the introduction to the final document states that "although the congress was to be held in 1982, the conference believes that the present proposal, to hold the congress in 1983, assures the success of the concrete preparatory action of the congress, respects our party's democratic traditions and is essentially in keeping with the spirit of the statutes."

"The party program must clearly express the socialist nature of the revolution in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]," the final document stresses.

In touching on possible changes, the conference pointed out the need for "a thorough examination of our party's name."

The conference also dealt with the problem of the appropriateness of the symbols defined in the statutes, the party's ideology and the nature of the revolution. As a result, the anthems, flags and emblems will be reviewed. The designation of Permanent Policy Committee, the leadership organization which assumes the functions of party orientation between Central Committee sessions, should be replaced by that of Politburo.

In its final document, the conference stresses that these theses "should have as their starting point concrete problems which affect the life of the people.

It recommended that the "causes and solutions surrounding these problems, expressed in the form of theses, be brought up for discussion by the militants and people in general."

Preparation of the Theses

The starting point for the preparation of the theses, as recommended by the conference and subsequently adopted by the Central Committee, consists of the following:

1. our achievements: how to evaluate and strengthen them;
2. material problems we are facing and how to resolve them;
3. activities aimed at socializing the rural sector and settling the people in villages must be developed and strengthened;
4. an equitable sharing of labor leads to increased production;
5. enemy action is being stepped up in an attempt to destroy the example we are setting in our area toward the construction of socialism in Mozambique;
6. the party's guidance is sound; our successes are the result. We must strengthen the party's role. We must be capable of attracting new groups to our side and mobilizing all patriotic sectors for the national tasks;
7. it is necessary to consolidate democracy, the security of the citizenry and legality;
8. we oppose the growing aggressiveness of imperialism with firm action by all the progressive democratic defense forces of peace, democracy and socialism.

After approval by acclamation by all delegates to the conference, the Central Committee met in extraordinary session. Finally, President Samora Machel gave a speech which we are publishing in its entirety on page 3 of this edition.

8568

CSO: 4742/259

DETAILS OF STUDENT LIFE IN GDR PROVIDED

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 31 Jan 82 p 8-9

[Excerpt] Thousands of young Mozambicans are being trained technically and professionally in the GDR. The following is an exclusive story for DOMINGO on their life and how they are adapting to their professionalization in that socialist country.

They are in the GDR learning for Mozambique.

Francisco Tenhane, from Inhambane; Tomas Mabaza, from Gaza; Lourenco Gica, from Maputo and Salvador Cuna, from Beira will face this winter in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, more calmly than they did last year. They have already adapted and they smile as they recall their emotions when they saw snow for the first time in their life, immediately upon arriving in the GDR in December 1980. "We feel good here," says Francisco, 22 years of age, whom we visited in the factory where they manufacture batteries and parts, and the industrial area of Oberschoneweide, in Berlin, where he works. Together with his friend, Bebo Faustino, 19 years of age, he is assembling vehicle batteries.

All in all, there are 50 young people between 19 and 22 years of age being trained for 4 years in this enterprise. When they return to their fatherland they should be ready to give technical assistance and repair batteries for trucks, diesel locomotives and port cranes. "They need technicians for that,"

They are in the GDR following a government agreement. The Berlin factory cheerfully agreed to organize their training. Everyone, from the director of the factory down to the worker on the production line, is doing so with a great deal of affection. "We want our guests to feel good in this atmosphere which is new for them and we want them to learn a great deal for their country," declared Arthur Kjeldgaard, a constructor of machines, a man of 60, their "head monitor" in the enterprise. In the first place, the recently arrived Mozambicans have received winter clothing. The first 5 months were considered a time of adaptation. They were lodged in a calm neighborhood, in the suburbs of Berlin, always being able to count on the help of the workers in the enterprise. These workers showed them Berlin, familiarized them with our customs, guided them in their shopping and the food preparation of, and on the possibilities of moving, since in a short time they would have to get around alone

in their new situation. The enterprise contracted professionals in higher education who gave them classes in German. And successfully, as I was able to verify myself. All of them make themselves understood well in German. "We were surprised at the speed with which they have learned," commented Paul Benz, director of cadres and training who praised the 50 young people: "All of them are very studious, they show themselves to be eager to learn as much as they can." The time of adaptation culminated with joint vacations in a company rest home in the mountains.

Since 1 August 1981 they have been working in the production lines of the factory. "All of them will here learn the necessary skills for manufacturing, maintenance and repair of batteries," explained the director. A specialized workman, who serves as their monitor, always has two or three Mozambicans in his charge. They work 7 hours a day, Mondays to Fridays. Tuesdays and Thursdays they have 2 hours of class and 2 Saturdays a month, 4 hours. They are continuing to learn the German language. They are also learning elements of mathematics, electrotechnology, theory of battery manufacture and political and social education.

"In the meantime, all of them are already fulfilling their work quota or even surpassing it," Langanke, the chief of finishing, confirms. Therefore, they receive a good wage which can go as high as 1,000 marks per month, which is equivalent to 15,000 meticals.

At the same time the young Mozambicans are integrated into the production brigades, they participate in the collective life of the brigades, they have the same rights and the same duties. That applies both to excursions with the brigade and to meetings in which production problems are discussed. They are also invited to attend the sessions organized by the youth organization.

Many workers have already invited their young colleagues from this far distant country to go to their homes. Thomas Maba and Gertrudes Conceicao, whom I met in the section of manufacture of small parts, have already been many times of the home Gisela Semmler. Thomas has already struck up a friendship with the 21-year-old son of Mrs Semmler. Gertrudes also is a great friend of the daughter's.

The 50 young people are lodged with 150 more young Mozambicans, apprentices of other enterprises, in a modern building, near to a beautiful lake. The young people are divided into groups of seven and each group lives in a house divided into three parts. I asked Lourenco, 22 years old, who is from Maputo, what they do in their free time. "We have 4 weeks of vacations per year, he said, like our German comrades. We can spend them in vacation centers belonging to the company. Many of us will visit our compatriots who live in other cities of the GDR." Lourenco intended to visit soon some friends in Zittau, in the southern part of the country. They like to go to the discoteque and they like to play football. Lourenco is the sports delegate. "Our street team has no possibilities of beating them," a young German production worker emphasized. Naturally the house of culture of the enterprise and the sports clubs are open to the young Mozambicans. Frequently they also converse with their German companions, both in the factory and in union meetings or in sessions of the youth organizations, about Mozambique and the struggle of their compatriots, the crimes of the South African racists. They always find attentive listeners.

12116

CSO: 4742/211

CHISSANO: IMPERIALISM POSES PRECONDITIONS FOR COOPERATION

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 14 Mar 82 pp 15-17

[Report on interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano, by Xavier Tsenane of Radio Mozambique; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In an interview given after his return from Rome where a conference of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa was held, Minister Chissano began by saying that the Rome meeting "resulted in increased support for liberation movements in the southern African area."

Maj Gen Joaquim Chissano said we have had difficulty in cooperating with certain imperialist countries because they impose preconditions on us for that cooperation. "Those conditions are not normal compared with those other countries impose as a requirement for cooperation and which are universally recognized. We would not call the latter preconditions but, rather, principles accepted by everyone, such as neutrality, mutual advantages and equality.

"But," Minister Chissano continued, "we perceive that certain Western countries are forcing us to accept preconditions in return for cooperation, or else they demand that we adhere to certain institutions or accept certain agreements of no interest to us. We could be tempted to think that those countries are right, that if we do not adhere to those institutions, it is difficult for them to cooperate; but this is not the case, for they cooperate with countries which do not adhere to those institutions, including South Africa with which they have no difficulty cooperating."

To give a concrete example, he referred to the United States. "At other times, we see countries like the United States which changes its arguments day after day to justify its noncooperation with the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. It began by claiming that we rejected human rights in Mozambique; later, it changed to the problem of individuals who take positions against the United States. It does not recognize that we must take positions in keeping with our responsibility in various international questions. It says that we have a greater tendency toward alignment than nonalignment. When we are defending our security, it thinks we are against the United States as in the case of the CIA agents in Mozambique. It does all this only to refuse to cooperate with the RPM."

Joaquim Chissano said he believes these attitudes are in keeping with "an attempt by imperialist countries to impede our rapid development and thwart our development plans." There are "countries which sign accords and then create obstacles in the implementation of those accords." These imperialist maneuvers are also felt within the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]. That is why "we are led to believe that indirect sanctions were imposed against our country instead of imposing sanctions against South Africa."

Citing the example of South African aggressions against the nerve points of our national economy, including the railroads, he said that these attacks are aimed at "decreasing the effectiveness of our transportation system which connects the Mozambican coast with the countries of the hinterland. Therefore, one of SADCC's weak points is that of being a target for those who are attempting to stop or delay our economic development."

The foreign affairs minister said there are other examples which are indicative of the imperialist economic war against Mozambique. However, he stressed that Mozambique is holding firm to its objectives to reduce its dependency on South Africa.

Embargo Against South Africa

During the interview the foreign affairs minister was also asked if Mozambique's position with regard to sanctions taken against South Africa in November 1980 had changed, to which Joaquim Chissano replied that the RPM is continuing to carry out those measures.

After speaking of the specific location of Mozambique which, in addition to the geographic aspect, has commercial ties with the RSA [Republic of South Africa] inherited from colonialism, the Mozambican diplomatic head said that "we cannot continue to apply direct and immediate sanctions against South Africa." However, "we favor the implementation of sanctions."

He warned that "we do not accept the concept of countries preventing the implementation of sanctions against South Africa under pretext of protecting us. It is wrong to think that they are protecting us through continued cooperation with South Africa. If they really wanted to protect us, the first thing they should do would be to cooperate with us to reduce our dependency on South Africa."

8568

CSO: 4742/259

BRIEFS

HOTELS TO PRIVATE BUSINESS--A total of 35 establishments of the hotel and allied sector, belonging to the hotel industry and located in the low-lying and Maquinino and Esturro areas of Beira, are to be transferred to the private sector before the end of this month. The liquidating committee associated with those units and in operation since November has taken steps to finalize the transfer of those establishments as soon as possible; it needs only to make final arrangements for units located in Beira's Manga and peripheral areas. An information source close to this committee told our reporting staff yesterday that 49 units will be transferred in Sofala's provincial capital and that their sale will be in keeping with criteria previously established. As principal requirements in the distribution of those establishments, future purchasers will have to guarantee the public improved service, provide favorable conditions to satisfy the most elementary needs of their clients, offer definite investment programs and possess minimum acceptable operating experience in the hotel sector. [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 Mar 82 p 2] 8568

BUS ASSEMBLY PLANNED--A planned assembly line for Ikarus buses will enter into operation in Beira during the second half of this year, according to a source representing the Mechanical Construction Directorate, an organization associated with the Ministry of Industry and Energy. The plan calls for an initial assembly of 50 buses, including the articulated type with 261 seats and others with 100 seats. The project is being backed by present cooperative agreements between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Hungary. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Mar 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/259

SENEGAMBIA

BRIEFS

CONSPIRACY TRIAL'S ADJOURNMENT--BANJUL, March 30 - The conspiracy trial of two Gambian opposition leaders was adjourned here Monday for a week shortly after opening because there were no defence lawyers in the Supreme Court. Sherif Mustapha Didda of the National Convention Party and Cheyassin Secka of the National Liberation Party have been charged with five other people of conspiring between January and August last year to overthrow the Government of President Sir Dawda Jawara by force. Nearly 900 People have been charged either with taking part in an attempted coup here at the end of July or with being involved in the ensuing days of general violence, murder and looting. Trials started in December before special courts. To date they have handed down 17 death sentences, but these have not yet been carried out. The short-lived putsch was quelled by troops despatched from Senegal at Sir Dawda's request. The two West African states merged in a confederation early last month. (AFP)

NIASSE'S RELEASE--DAKAR, March 30 - A Moslem opposition figure in Senegal, extradited here from Niger in January after being sentenced in absentia to a year in jail, was freed on Monday, an informed source reported yesterday. He is Ahmet Niasse, who is generally known as the "Ayatollah of Kaolack" (a town in South-Central Senegal). There was no immediate official information concerning his release. Charges against him included swindling, spreading false information, insulting a member of the Government, inciting soldiers to disobey orders and trying to operate an unregistered association. Mr Niasse was arrested in the Niger capital Niamey in April 1980 after living in exile in Libya. He had said he intended to form an Islamic party in Senegal, 82 percent of whose 5.5 million population are Moslems. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/1098 E

BRIEFS

CATTLE RUSTLING'S COMMERCIALIZATION--DAR-ES-SALAAM, March 24 - Cattle rustling across the Kenya-Tanzania border by the local cattle-keeping tribes is being exploited by local businessmen to beat Tanzanian foreign exchange control. According to reports reaching here businessmen are paying "armed bandits" in local currency to drive stolen cattle to the border, where they are headed across into Kenya to be sold for Kenyan shillings. The commercialization of cattle rustling came to light when local authorities said they were seeking several hundred people in Mara region, on the border with Kenya's South Nyanza Province, east of Lake Victoria, in connection with stock theft. More than 50,000 head of cattle have been smuggled across into Kenya over the past few years, according to some estimates here, and it is rare for the stolen animals to be recovered. Commercialized cattle rustling, characterized by organized armed raids on cattle herds which are then moved during the night, has increased recently because of the high price cattle fetch in Kenya. Businessmen have used the trade to take their money out of Tanzania. A report in the Government-owned Daily News said financiers of the cattle deals recruited some of the experienced rustlers who traditionally raided for reasons of prestige and valour. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1098 E

FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF KAMPALA SITUATION

Paris LE MATIN MAGAZINE in French 13 Feb 82 pp 8-9, 11-12

[Article by Maurice Szafran]

[Text] Kampala--"Do you want to go with me, sir? You know, you can give how much money you wish." I have now been walking for an hour up and down Kampala Road, the "grand" boulevard of the Ugandan capital. And for an hour a horde of outrageously made-up whores have repeated this same phrase. After an hour I already have an almost morbid sensation that this city is in a deep coma, that its residents are strictly content to survive. Here girls with soft skin trade it for food.

Peggy, who is 24 years old with a thin "ritual" scar on her left cheek and hips pressed tightly into a poorly tailored skirt of inferior black leatherette, found a room for me in exchange for a 10-dollar bill. This is a feat, an almost impossible mission in Kampala. There are only 3 dilapidated hotels, without running water or electricity half of the time, of questionable cleanliness, and where a "bakchich" is required for sleeping on torn sheets. I ended up at the International Hotel, formerly the pride and joy of Amin Dada because of its sparkle and gleam. The elevator: out of order; lamp: broken; keys: only 1 for about 50 rooms, which snugly house, after dark, some characters who have come for "business."

"When Kampala was liberated (in April 1979)," Peggy states, "there was a veritable slaughter at the International. Amin's killers had taken refuge there. The fighting progressed from one room to the next, from one balcony to the next, in the corridors, the dining rooms, the ballroom. At that time, I wanted to become a nurse." Room 232, International Hotel, Kampala. She stops talking, inspects my toilet kit, asks me if I would give her a little "Paris perfume." She hesitates, touches my T-shirts, and says: "Perhaps I could sleep there, on the other bed. I live 20 km away and taxis are too expensive."

After 10 years of ruthless dictatorship, Idi Amin Dada, field marshal and president for life, had totally dismembered the country. He had, of course, had more than 300,000 Ugandans assassinated. He and his close associates had, of course, annexed most of the assets of a naturally wealthy country. But even worse, Amin Dada had physically exhausted the entire country. An

insane dictator had dragged a whole country along into his madness. And since April 1979, when the Tanzanian Army routed Dada, things have hardly been any better. Ugandans are still shooting each other. The country's economy is still at zero. And Kampala functions only as a result of the millions of dollars injected by the World Bank following patient negotiations conducted by the "democratically" elected president of the republic, Milton Obote.

A feeling of uneasiness: It is 1930 hours; the sun has set and Kampala begins to doze, making room for crazed snipers. I ask Peggy to take me for a "walk" in the city. "It is calmer than before," she replies, "but still dangerous." Another 10-dollar bill. No further problem; she smiles, then adds: "Now I screw for foreign currency. It's easy and it pays well. You see, here the whites don't have a damn thing to do in the evening." With a little after-shave lotion behind her ears, she thinks again of "business": "I hope you have a pack of Sportsmen. We have to offer 3 or 4 cigarettes to the soldiers to get rid of them." No problem; journalists stationed in Kenya had informed me: Sportsmen provide the essential permit for any night outing in Kampala.

"Come on, I'll show you how clever people manage in this country." Peggy is used to walking. She has a lot of breath and keeps up the pace. Laid out on 7 hills, Kampala is exhausting, with constant ups and downs. She laughs: "For more than 2 years, there was practically no gasoline. Ugandans have a passion for Mercedes cars. As soon as they get a little money, they buy one. They were very annoyed; they stuck them in their garages and boarded up the doors. But it made no difference: patrols of soldiers blew everything up with grenades and drove off to their villages behind the wheel of the car. They had gas! That dirty army." We keep on walking up and down, but she still is not willing to tell me where she's taking me. We turn off Kampala Road and pass in front of the bus station, which must have been pretty a long time ago, having been built in the purest colonial style. There is no one in the streets. At 2015 hours, Kampala is asleep. About 20 meters away, we have to deal with two soldiers wearing red berets tightly on their heads and with automatic pistols at their sides. Peggy chuckles, but I don't. She is used to these "barjots." But it still took her some time.

The first one says to his buddy: "Finally, some company."

The other one says: "You, my brother, you must have a few pennies somewhere."

Peggy: "Get serious, a pack of Sportsmen is quite enough for both of you." They pocket the cigarettes and the atmosphere becomes clearly relaxed.

One of them asks: "And where are you going?"

Peggy: "To market." All three burst out laughing.

We ascend and descend. Exhausting. We skirt Kolalo Hill, the chic, diplomatic district of the city, dipping down onto Makerere University. Passing in front of the entrance, Peggy does not even bother to look, but states simply: "We are going to market." About 2200 hours in Kampala. Destination: A shantytown.

On the edge of the shantytown of Kisenyi, we finally catch sight of a poorly lighted shed. During the day, the owner--a big chubby guy--prepares magendo. After dark, he turns his shop into a stronghold of "magendo," the favorite game of any self-respecting Ugandan. Magendo is a very special form of the black market. Robert, the keeper of the place, explains to me: "The prices are lower than in actual stores. But all the food is grown and prepared by my family about 50 km from the city. Do you want bananas, meat, coffee? No problem. Japanese watches, Bic pens, a cigarette lighter? Easy. I get that from Rwanda. At least Amin taught us one thing: resourcefulness. This country no longer exists; there are no more laws, nothing. From time to time, soldiers come and grab up everything. I let them have their way, otherwise I'll get a bullet in the head." During this time, Peggy has been packing things into a kind of dish towel. She did not walk such a long way for nothing. That will cost me another 10 dollars. About a dozen people silently feel the weight of the fruit, arguing with a look over a few pieces of overly rare soap. "These are rich people who have come," Peggy points out. "They love to play magendo. The poor arrive at sunrise. They take what's left, most often green bananas, with which they can make a good sweet puree." On the way back to the International, two more barriers, two new distributions of Sportsmen. "There are a good thirty such places throughout Kampala," Peggy tells me. "The new masters know it, but prefer to ignore it. Corruption is rampant. Offer them a few bottles of German or Dutch beer and most of those scum will let your magendo thrive." A whiskey at the bar of the Imperial, the only regularly supplied hotel in Kampala. Nothing but whites and prostitutes. Depressing.

About 8 am, Kampala has resumed its false appearance of an impatient capital in which "real" business is transacted between two piles of ruins, behind the gutted exterior of an imitation bank. Peggy had promised to introduce me to an important Ugandan figure, a close associate of President Obote. This high-ranking military officer regularly purchases magendo drugs with total impunity. All Kampala is aware of what's going on and all Kampala keeps its mouth shut. Imagine, the officer let it be known that about 30 soldiers were "loyal" to him, that they were even ready to do anything to defend and protect him. Peggy and I looked for him all morning before learning that he "was accompanying the president on a field trip, visiting the neediest villages on the outskirts of Kampala."

"That's super for him," Peggy said. "He'll use the opportunity to make sure that the merchandise gets in all right. Rotten, Uganda is rotten. Amin has fathered his children, and I'm the first."

The shantytown of Owen. In another shantytown, Peggy made an appointment for me with a "bayayes." Distinguishing sign: orphan; occupation: thief; specialty: vendor and consumer of "nyaye," the local marihuana. Eric is 19 years old. In 1976, his parents--textile merchants--were taken away by Amin's security services, the sinister State Research Bureau. He never saw them again. He still doesn't know why.

He told us: "At 12 years old, I found myself in the street. For the first 6 months, I slept near the bus station. And then I joined a gang. It was easier." There are more than 10,000 bayayes who have taken over the streets

of Kampala. An amazing sight: They are lined up at regular intervals on either side of Kampala Road. "In the daytime," Eric continues, "we sell cigarettes, newspapers, books. No one has the right to compete with us, except" But life has not always been so easy for the bayayes. Hunted by Amin's "sbires," they were formerly "deported" to coffee plantations to replace "missing" farmworkers. "After a month of working, I escaped," Eric said. "I wanted to get back to Owen and rejoin my friends at any price." His friends are there around him, about 20 boys between the ages of 10 and 20. No leader, shared booty, complete solidarity: These are the basic principles of the bayayes. They have even invented their own language, "luyaye," an incomprehensible mixture, if you are not one of them, of English, dialect and slang.

It is easy to be taken with the charm of the bayayes. You have only to follow them to discover, more and better, the madness of Kampala, an entire city's obsession with inventing new forms of trafficking daily. "It's hard," Eric noted, "because of that military scum. They hunt us down, beat us and make us pay ransom." We were sitting on the bare ground, in one of Owen's abandoned shanties. One of Eric's companions pulled a bottle out of his pocket and passed it around. Intense burning in the throat after the first swallow. We were drinking "waragi," a homemade banana alcohol that is distilled and then sold by the bayayes. "People here love to drink," Eric noted pompously, suddenly very serious. "Especially beer. Now it's too expensive. So we drink waragi instead. That brings in a lot, a whole lot." How much? "Forty dollars a month." The salary of an important high-paid Ugandan.

And Eric laughed. At my astonished look, at his old yellow shirt, full of holes, giving him the gawky appearance of a tramp. Can he be "rehabilitated"? For whom, for what? After the fall of Amin, an Italian priest was bent on "civilizing" the bayayes. The priest was very decent, very well-intentioned. "You must be joking. He tried to screw us," Eric interjected. "His only goal was to keep us from smoking nyaye." Bursts of laughter around us. Without exception, the bayayes all use drugs. "And the priest," Eric continued, "was annoyed that we were getting high. We don't give a damn. It's really essential to survive in Kampala."

Surviving in Kampala: This was Eric's only concern in recent years. Fighting with his gang, violence in exchange for violence, against the indomitable storm that has hit the Ugandan capital. "The soldiers," he repeated again and again, "are dogs. They have assassinated dozens of my friends coldly and cowardly. The technique was always the same. They would surround us, blocking off all exits from the shantytown with trucks, and would choose about a dozen hostages. And they would liquidate them. On the spot. Or later, in the ominous Luzira prison. They piled us up like rats over there. Before shooting us." In Kampala, soldiers and police have chosen a favorite target: the bayayes.

"We bother them," Eric replied. "We bother them because we are stronger than them when it comes to trafficking. We take a lot of money away from them. Normally, the sale of marihuana belong to us." A demonstration followed immediately. A travel agent was waiting for his supply. The appointment was kept near the National Assembly. This customer was a very distinguished gentleman: pin-striped gray suit, maroon tie, highly polished shoes. He moved quickly toward Eric, looking nervously in my direction. The bayaye slipped his hand into his pants and took out a plastic bag. The man simultaneously gave him several Kenyan bills. "The

cops and soldiers have never tried to stop the trafficking," Eric pointed out. "No, on the contrary, they wanted to control it, to direct it. But we are stronger, better organized than them."

Bayayes gangs never work against each other. Each has its own territory, goods, technique. "In Uganda, you get along or you croak," Eric concluded calmly.

Before I left him, he took me to one of Kampala's three discotheques. "No one danced for a long time. Apart from us, no one dared go out in the evening. Too afraid. Too hard. Now we're obviously making up for it. Everyone wiggles until they're exhausted, now that the soldiers are shooting less." The club was called the Black Star. We had to stand in a long line in a narrow corridor strewn with beer bottles. Only the men paid 300 shillings to the cashier; the girls went in "free." Then we went down a rickety, worn stairway and ended up in a rectangular room which was poorly lit with old neon signs. The men were on one side and the young women on the other. In the course of war and poverty, "they" had gotten out of the habit of talking to each other. Eric placed himself in the center of the dance floor and passed around a joint. Life was apparently returning to normal. "We have to learn how to relax again," he told me. "Not easy. I still can't manage to look at someone without wondering whether or not he will try to kill me." Everyone smoked. The atmosphere finally became relaxed. The bottles continued to pile up in a corner. There were about 100 people and they had finally forgotten Amin Dada, the massacres and their troubles. This gloomy, gray disco gradually took on a festive atmosphere.

Kampala's bayayes have actively helped to pillage the city. The new government no longer even tries to control them. It constitutes only one of the many forces making Uganda subject to their strict needs and desires. "I have enough money to buy weapons," Eric noted. "Sure, you need them in order to be respected. Soon I'll buy myself a submachinegun. No problem; if I have to use it, I won't hesitate." Eric is one of Amin's orphans. One of his great pleasures is to sniff a cotton ball dipped in gasoline. Another detail: When Peggy introduced him to me, I was convinced that he was 30 years old. There is no doubt that the bayayes are seriously worn and tired.

Arua, the former stronghold of Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada.

"Do you really want to go there? I'm against it. The roads are more or less quiet, but Amin's killers return from time to time. And there, make no mistake, they assassinate everyone." This high official of the Ministry of the Interior trembles at the mere mention of the Western Nile Province, of which Amin Dada is a native. The government also controls only a limited part of it. "When the last of Amin's soldiers abandoned Kampala," the official continued, "they shipped out tons of arms and ammunition on a fleet of trucks. And since then, backed up against the Sudanese border, they have made life impossible for us." Thus President Milton Obote's government does not particularly appreciate a foreigner poking his nose around over there, especially since the official army issued no report when it retook a strip of the Western Nile. "They systematically and meticulously exterminated a small tribe, the Madi," an opponent stated. "For vague reasons. They say that one of Amin's wives was a native of the tribe."

After a 2-day truck ride and after a multitude of barriers, which were obviously cleared with packs of Sportsmen, we reached a totally surrealistic little town. Nothing was left, nothing except wild, savage vegetation. No gasoline or telephones. A post office and bank in ruins. "Arua is abandoned when night falls," a policeman said, walking up and down in the debris. "Everyone goes back to his tribe. It's easier to defend yourself. What a mess!"

Arua's last "defenders" live in constant terror: Will Amin's killers decide to attack? They are there, not far away, within firing range. They have said that they would not stop trying to regain control of the city. "Let's have no illusions," the policeman added, "the Ugandan soldiers assigned to protect us behave almost as badly as Amin's characters. They steal from us and force our women to accept anything. It is hell, I tell you, hell."

Amin's killers are like phantoms, invisible but still so present. Just their legend maintains irrepressible anxiety. How many are there? In Arua, the most extraordinary figures are repeated with absolute certainty: a handful, according to some; tens of thousands, according to others. "I have 13,000 men awaiting my return," Amin recently boasted in his gilded prison in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The reality is not of great importance, since the blows of these mercenaries spread panic among the survivors. And this is certainly what they want. "They attack the churches and assassinate the priests," a banana vendor said, frightened. "The Italian fathers who had worked among us for 30 years have also fled." An apocalyptic account, roads systematically mined, villages so little or so poorly supplied that malnutrition still takes its toll. "And when we go to the hospital," an old farmer complained, "the doctors make us pay for aspirin."

The Arua hospital was reorganized in early 1980 by an international team of doctors. "When the French were there," a woman remarked, "everything was normal. Today everything costs. A bed as well as a shot." So Arua disappears a little more every month; the population is leaving. For nearby Zaire or for Kampala. Without any certainty of getting there alive. The paranoia of Ugandans is far from over.

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